



UNIVERSITY  
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DUNGARPUR STATE

FOR THE

Samvat Year 1968-69., Bikrami,

( 1911-12 )



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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AJMER :

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## SUBMITTAL.

To

HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ,  
Maharawal Shri Sir Brij Singhaji Sahib Bahadur, *K.C.I.E.*,  
of Dungarpur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the Members of Your Highness' State Council, beg to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the Samvat year 1968-69, for Your Highness' perusal.

With tenders of respects.

We beg to remain,

Your Highness' humble and obedient servants,

(Sd.) GANESH RAM RAWAT RAI BAHADUR,

(*Diwan and Senior Member.*)

(Sd.) PARBAT SINHA,

(*Maharaj Ora.*)

(Sd.) SOBHA CHAND (RAI SAHAB.)

*Honorary  
Members.*



# Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State,

FOR THE

Sambat Year 1968-69.

## CHAPTER I.

The State of Dungarpur covers an area of 1447 Square Miles, Area, Population, Revenue Et Cetra. with a population of 1,59,192 souls of whom the Bhils, numbering 74,281, form a predominating majority. The number of villages, including those held in Jagir and Muafi, is 761. There are three towns, Dungarpur, Sagwara and Galiakote. The Capital, Dungarpur, stands in 35°51' N.L., and 73°43' E.L. The annual Revenue from all sources based on gross total for the last 5 years averages Rs. 2,82,749-15.1 a year, while the tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 17,500 *per annum*.

*The Ruling House.*—The Ruling House represents the eldest Ruling House and Present CHIEF. Branch of the Sisodiya Clan and is related by blood to the Houses of Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh, and by marriage with Rutlam, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sailana.

Mahap, the Founder of the State, and eldest son of Rawal KARAN SINHA of Chittor, migrated into these parts. One of his descendants, Rawal Seherdey, overthrew and killed Malik Chourasi, the Imperial Commandant of Baroda, in Pargana Aspur. The next Chief Duda Rawal captured Galiakote. Duda's successor, Rawal Bir Sinha, killed the Bhil Chief, Dungaria, seized his Pall and built the town of Dungarpur over its site, which has ever since been the Capital of the House. The State continued to grow on during the reigns of his successors till 1526 when Udai

Sinha I marched out at the head of his troops to fight out in the National War that was waged between the Rajputs and Baber. Udai Sinha was killed in the battle of Khanvah and his principality was divided between his two sons, Prithwi Raj and Jagmal, and thus Banswara with nearly half the slice of the old kingdom became a separate State. Under Partab Sinha's successor, Askaran Dungarpur entered into the political relations with the Mughals and enjoyed uninterrupted peace for two centuries down to the fall of the Mughal Empire when dark clouds of anarchy rolled up the political firmament of India, and Marhatta, Pindari and Sindi marauders raided the country from one end to the other. While Rajputana was thus suffering the agonies of death, Providence suddenly brought to its rescue a New Champion. The new Dawn at once dispelled the thick clouds and the Proclamation of the Governor-General in Council inviting the Princes of India to a friendly alliance with the Hon'ble Company's Government was hailed from one corner of Rajputana to the other. Dungarpur along with the rest of Rajputana accepted the British suzerainty and has since enjoyed unbroken peace. The late Maharawal Udai Sinha II died in 1897 after a reign of 54 years. He did all that lay in his power to recover the State from the effects of half a Century's anarchy. His services during the Mutiny of 1857 were appreciated by the Government, and along with the Sanad of Adoption the Late His Highness was presented two pieces of cannon. The Dungarpur Maharawal is entitled to a salute of 15 Guns.

*The Present Chief.*--The Present Chief, His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Sir Bijay Sinhaji Bahadur K.C.I.E., was born on the 17th July 1887 and succeeded to the Gaddi of his Grand-father on the latter's death——His Highness' father, Prince Khuman Sinha Bahadur, having died in the lifetime of his father, the Late Maharawal. His Highness was brought up at the Mayo College, Ajmer, which he left in 1907 when he was married to the eldest daughter of His Highness, the Raja Sahab of Sajana. In 1909 His Highness was invested with full Ruling powers and on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Birthday

in June 1912 His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. His Highness is in the 26th year of his age and has two sons and one daughter, the eldest being Maharaj Kumar Lachman Sinhaji Bahadur, the younger Maharaj Kumar Birbhadra Sinhaji Bahadur, and the youngest Raj Shri Baiji Sahiba. His Highness and the Family enjoyed excellent health during the year.

*Visit to Delhi.*—His Highness left Dungarpur on the 30th November 1911 to take part in the Coronation Celebrations at Delhi to which His Highness had been invited. His Highness returned from the Newly Proclaimed Capital of India on the 18th December 1911.

*Winter Tour.*—For the most part of the cold weather His Highness toured round the State. The holding of rains in 1911 had rendered the prospects very gloomy and necessitated the personal inspection of the local areas, most sadly affected by scarcity, the taking of vigorous measures to ensure the continuance of peace, as the Bhils on the Borders were growing turbulent. Steps had also to be taken to start Test Relief Works. In all His Highness was for 53 days in Camp during which 5 Police Stations, 2 Police Choukis, 7 Nakas and 1 Patwarkhana and some Forests were inspected. Besides the usual inspection of the Departmental offices His Highness inspected the Public Works Department and Customs twice in the year just closed.

*Shooting Trip.* - In summer of 1912 His Highness was invited by his father-in-law, His Highness Raja Sahab of Sailana, and accordingly His Highness with Her Highness and children left Dungarpur on the 12th April 1912, reaching Sailana on the 16th April, where His Highness laid the Foundation Stone of the Govind Kaniya Pathshala at the request of the Raja Sahab. For a week, (from 20th April to 30th April 1912) His Highness went on a Shooting Trip to Kotah and bagged two tigers, six bears, one Panther and one Sambhar. His Highness was very much pleased with all the kindness and hospitality shown him by the Maharao Sahab. After another fortnight at Sailana His Highness left the place for a Shooting Trip to Chhatisgarh where His Highness

was the guest of Mr. E. H. Blakesley, Political Agent, Chhatisgarh, and enjoyed this trip very much. His Highness returned to Sailana from the Central Provinces on the 29th May 1912 and about a week after left Sailana for Dungarpur where he reached on the 9th June 1912. From Sailana His Highness paid one day's visit to Neemuch on the 16th May 1912 to see the Political Agent.

*Visit of Distinguished Guests.*—The Political Agent, Major F. B. Pridaux I. A., visited Dungarpur on the 24th January 1912 for three days, while Col. J. L. Kaye I. A., Resident in Mewar, visited the Capital on 21st February, 1912. A Darbar was held at the Udai Bilas Palace in which the Resident distributed the Delhi Darbar Medals to the marginally

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Ganesh Ram R. w. a.
2. Thakur Kishen Sinha of Bankora.
3. " Lal Sinha of Ram sa.
4. " Bhunat Sinha of Bichhiwara.
5. Babu Sudar Partab Sinha, State Engineer.
6. Mehta Ranchod Das, Nazim.
7. Lala Ramhet Lal, Mir Munshi.
8. B. Mohan Lal Parachand Shah, Secretary.
9. B. Merli Dha Jhargir, State Accountant.
10. Rai Saha 1 Seth Sobha Chandji.
11. Gandhi K. rpa Chandji.
12. Kastur Chandji Shah.

named Jagirdars and officers. The Resident left Dungarpur on the 25th February 1912. In ~~May~~ 1912 Capt. R. H. Lawrence I. A. Assistant Resident in Mewar, visited Dungarpur and

inspected several places that had been affected by the last scarcity and was quite satisfied with the relief measures that had been started in the State. He left Dungarpur on the 20th of the same month after a stay of 7 days.

Prof. N. D. Daru, Assistant Superintendent Geological Survey of India, carried on his work during the last cold weather from 1st November 1911 to the end of April 1912. Babu Prabhu Dass was deputed to accompany him throughout the period. Every facility that the professor asked for was readily afforded.

*Notable Events.*—The most important and notable event of the year was the Grand Imperial Darbar at Delhi that shall stand as the most remarkable Landmark in the Annals of India and British Empire, most royally conceived and most royally executed. As soon as the

announcement had been flashed to India by Reuter over a year ago, it had stirred up a wave of thrill throughout the country, from one corner of land to the other. His Highness along with the other Chiefs received the invitation from the Imperial Government to attend the Delhi Darbar. The Dungarpur Camp was erected along the King's way at a very suitable spot. The excellent arrangements and tasteful decorations at the Camp did credit to the Officer in charge of the Camp.

The number of followers was limited to 300 and His Highness and the Suite set out from Dungarpur on the 30th November 1911, and leaving Udaipur on the 1st December by a Special Train, the Party reached the Queen's Road Station at Delhi on 2nd December 1911. As soon as His Highness' Special steamed up to the Platform the usual Salute was fired. His Highness was received at the Platform by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, an Attache of the Foreign Department and an Assistant Superintendent of Police. A Gaurd of Honour was drawn up at the Station, and presented arms as the Maharawal Sahab passed along. A Carriage with an Escort of Native Cavalry, consisting of one Non-Commissioned Officer and 8 Sowars, was in waiting at the Railway Station to convey the Maharawal to his Camp. The Attache of the Foreign Department accompanied His Highness to the Dungarpur Camp whence he took leave of the Darbar.

The Suite of His Highness consisted of Thakur Kishan Sinha of Bankora, Thakur Dhirat Sinha of Bichhiwara Thakur Lal Siuha of Bomasa, Gandhi Kirpa Chand, Shah Kastur Chand, Seth (now Rai Sahab) Sobha Chand, Sardar Partab Sinha, Mr. Mohan Lal Tara Chand Shah, Rawat Ram Swaroop, Lala Shiva Prasada and Mr. Murli Dhar Bhargava.

Among the European Guests of His Highness may be mentioned Major and Mrs. Fridaux, Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, and Major and Miss W. Lethbridge I. M. S., Agency Surgeon Kherwara.

On the 7th December 1911 all was stir long before daybreak. The Ruling Chiefs had assembled in the Pavilion. The Imperial Train arrived punctually at 10 A. M. at the Station in the Salem Garh Fort amidst the boom of the Imperial Salute and Their Majesties were received by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Executive Council, the Provincial Governors and other high dignitaries of the Government; and after the presentations at the Platform, Their Majesties proceeded to the Pavilion in the Fort where they were received by the Indian Chiefs who were all in order presented to Their Imperial Majesties, whereafter the Royal Procession was formed and from the Fort the Jalus moved through the principal Streets of the City to the Historic Ridge where Their Majesties received an Address of Welcome from the Members of the Legislative Council of the Supreme Government. The Procession then moved on to the Imperial Camp. The Procession of the Ruling Indian Chiefs followed the Imperial Procession. The State Carriages of the Princes were in order of precedence. The Lawazma in attendance upon His Highness was as stated below:—

1. Meghadumber, 4. Gold Chharies, 4. Silver Chharies and Ghotas, 2. Chanwars, 2. Morchhals, 1. Surajmukhi, and one Standard with the State Crest of Arms.

In the State Carriage beside His Highness was seated Major F. B. Pridaux I. A., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana, while Thakur Kishan Sinha of Bankora, the Premier Noble of Dungarpur, and Gandhi Kirpa Chandji, occupied front seats. Sardar Partab Sinhaji, A.D.C. to His Highness, rode abreast the Carriage. The second Carriage was occupied by Seth Sobha Chandji, Honorary Member Council, Shah Kastur Chandji, Thakur Dhirat Sinha of Bichhiwara and Thakur Lal Sinha of Bamasa.

Next day His Highness paid visit to Their Majesties and on the same day His Excellency the Viceroy, on His Majesty's behalf, paid a return visit to the Darbar. His Highness with his principal Sardars and Officials in attendance received His Excellency in the State Shamiana.

At last the much longed for 12th December 1911 dawned and His Highness with his Suite attended the Historic Darbar and offered their Loyal Homage to Their Majesties. 13th, 14th and 15th were spent in attending the various ceremonial functions that were performed. His Highness received the Darbar Gold Medal. His Majesty was also pleased to present ~~two~~<sup>one</sup> Autograph Portraits of Her Majesty and of His Own to the Maharawal Sahab Bahadur. The Title of Rai Sahab was conferred on Seth Sobha Chandji, Member State Council, Dungarpur. His Highness left Delhi on the night of the 16th December after Their Majesties' departure. The departure was private, and being at night the salute was fired next morning.

*Local Celebrations.*—This blessed event was celebrated with great eclat and enthusiasm on the Darbar Day at the Capital of the State. It would be sufficient here to give a bare outline of the celebrations locally held at the Kela Garden. 15 Prisoners were released and 24 received remissions in their sentences. One Primary School was opened at Parda Itiwar, sweetmeats were distributed to all the children, clothes were given to the needy and poor who were also sumptuously fed. Games were gone through and prizes were given to the winners. Just at Twelve in the Noon amidst the boom of the Imperial Salute from the State Artillery was read out the Imperial PROCLAMATION in Vernacular by Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, Diwan of the State, all the audience standing and paying homage to HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S PORTRAIT which was exhibited on a high Platform.

Similar celebrations were held in all villages of any importance under a Special Firman of Ijlas Alia. Prayers were also offered in the Hindu and Jain Temples and Mohammeden Mosques. In the evening there were general illuminations throughout the State.

*Bestowal of K. C. I. E on His Highness.*—The next notable event in the State was the bestowal of the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on His Highness on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday in June

last The Dungarpur Maharawals had been honoured with titles and Mansabs by the Mughals but this was the first time that the Ruler of Dungarpur was honoured by His Britannic Majesty.

*His Majesty's Birthday.*—His Imperial Majesty KING GEORGE V'S. Birthday was, as usual, observed with great festivities on the 3rd June 1912. A Public Meeting was held at which sports and recitations were gone through and prizes awarded. Sweets were distributed to the children, School boys and Girls. 10 prisoners were released while all were served with better dishes on that day of Rejoicings. The poor and the needy in the Town were all fed and given clothes.

*His Highness' Birth Day.*—The Anniversary of His Highness' Birthday came off on 10th August 1912 and was celebrated with great rejoicings. The Annual Prize Distribution Meeting of the Pinhey School, as usual, was held on this auspicious day and was presided over by His Highness in person and prizes to the successful candidates were given with his own hands.

The following extract from the speech of His highness delivered at the School Prize Distribution deserves to be quoted:—

“ Do your duty and have the reward. Be a contented and faithful officer. Remember that not only myself who can reward or reprimand on proof but God whose eyes are ever open and who can never be cheated is ever vigilantly watching your deeds and that your roll is being filled up either for the better or for the worse.”

The following amounts were awarded to some of the State Officers and to their subordinates for the excellence of their services :—

Sardar Partab Sinha, State Engineer, and Staff	Rs. 700/-
B. Ram Swaroop Rawat, Nazim, and Staff	... Rs. 350/-
L. Ramhet Lal, Mir Munshi, Ijlas Alia	... Rs. 300/-
Mr. Mohammed Chouhan, Police Inspector & Staff	... Rs. 625/-

Total      Rs. 1,975/-

Political Relations with the Imperial Government through Political Relations. its Political Officers as well as with the Bordering States have been most cordial throughout the year and the Darbar take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the friendly advice which the Political Officers did always give whenever there was any occasion to consult them, specially during the trying period of the scarcity and for the kindly interest which they have always evinced in the well-being of the State.

The Mewar Residency was in charge of Col. J. L. Kaye Political Charge. I. A. throughout the year.

Major F. B. Pridaux I. A. held charge of the Political Agency to April 1912, when the status of the Agency was reduced to that of the Assistant Residency. Captain H. R. Lawrence I. A. took over charge as Assistant Resident on 20th April 1912 and remained in charge to the end of the year.

Mehekme Khas throughout the year was under the able Mehekme Khas. administration of Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat whose work has been, as usual, uniformly satisfactory. The varied and mature experience of the Diwan proved of great value in tiding over the last scarcity.

The only important change in the personnel of high officials personnel. was the retirement of Mehta Ranchod Dass, Nazim in Dungarpur, and the appointment of B. Ram Swaroop Rawat, Naib Nazim, in his place. It is with sincere regret that the Darbar heard of the retired Nazim's death so soon after his retirement. He had grown old in the service of the State and had well earned his repose. The Darbar take this opportunity of recording their high appreciation of the late Mehta's work and his services to the State.

Another change is the appointment of Mr. Mohan Lal Tara Chand Shah, as Head Master, Pinhey School Dungarpur. The new Head Master is an experienced teacher who had been the first Tutor to His Highness the present Maharawal Sahib Bahadur and the Darbar trust that the School will show better improvement under the new and able Head Master.

APPENDIX I. - Names of high Officials in the Dungarpur State showing changes in personnel during Samvat year 1968-69.

No.	Names.	Designation.	Remarks.
1	Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat	...	Diwan.
2	Pandit Balwant Rao Ram Chandra	...	Musahab Mehkme Qwaid.
3	Sardar Partap Sinha	...	Musahab Mehkme Fawaid.
4	Major W. Lethbridge I. M. S.	...	Medical Officer.
5	Lala Ramhet Lal Agrawal	...	Mir Munshi Shri Hazur Darbar.
6	B. Murli Dhar Bhargava	...	State Accountant and Comptroller of Customs.
7	B. Ram Swaroop Rawat	...	Nazim.
8	B. Sowa Lal Rawat	...	Superintendent of Customs.
9	R. B. Seth Sobhag Mal Dhadha	...	Treasurer.
10	Mr. Mohammed Chouhan	...	Superintendent of Police.
11	Mahtia Chunni Lal	...	Matmid Izlai Gair.
12	Syed Imam Ali	...	Superintendent of Jail.
13	Mr. Amir Chouhan	...	Forest Officer.
14	Mr. Kamlanand Lalitanand Pandiya	...	Sub Assistant Surgeon, Dungarpur.
15	B. Mohan Lal Tarachand Shah	...	Head Master, Pinhey School, Dungarpur.
16	P. Rama Chandra Dubo	...	Inspector of village Schools.

## CHAPTER II.

## IJLAS SHRI HAZUR DARBAR AND IJLAS COUNCIL.

Ijlas Alia Shri Hazur Darbar is the Highest Court for mercy.  
 Ijlas Shri Hazur Darbar. During the year 1968-69 one petition for mercy  
 was presented.

During the last cold weather Tour of His Highness a number of civil cases came up before the Durbar. It is their earnest desire to encourage the settling of the Civil Suits out of Court by arbitration as far as practicable with justice and equity; for, rushing to Courts for redress is after all very costly. These cases, therefore, were referred to Panchayats for settlement; and, it is grateful to note that the award of the Panchayat has been acceptable to the parties and at the same time they have been saved a good deal of time, expense and worry.

*The Highest Court.*—Ijlas Alia Council is the Highest Court of Appeal in Civil and Criminal cases, with Ijlas Alia Council, an Original Side for Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. The constitution and composition of the Ijlas Alia Council did not undergo any change. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat continued to be Senior Member, and Maharaj Parbat Sinha of Ora and Rai Sahab Seth Sobha Chandji to be Honorary Members. In all the Ijlas Alia Council held 10 sittings in the year under report all of which were presided over by His Highness in person. The Ijlas Council heard and disposed of 19 appeals out of 24 that came up before it. Besides a number of files of cases disposed of by the Lower Court were occasionally called for looked into and necessary instructions issued.

## CHAPTER III.

## ADMINISTRATION.

Pradhan Nyayalaya is the Highest Court for Criminal justice and exercises full powers subject to the sanction of the Ijlas Alia Council in cases of sentences involving capital punishment. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat held the charge of Nyayadhish of the Pradhan Court in addition to his duties as Diwan and was assisted in all cases by a batch of three Jurors sitting at all the sessions of the Court. The Pradhan Nyayalaya disposed of 15 cases and 20 appeals. The findings of the Lower Court were upheld in 10 cases, modified in 3 and set aside in two.

*Charge.*—The charge of the Daftari was held by B. Ram Swaroop Rawat after the retirement of Mehta Ranchod Dass in January last, except for about two months at the close of the year when Mr. Rawat was on special duty.

*Settlement.*—The year under report is the seventh year of the Decennial Settlement. The work of the new Settlement will shortly be taken in hand.

*Resumption to Khalsa and Population of New and Re-Population of old villages etc.*

5 of the Muafi Villages were resumed to Khalsa. The Pasbans who held two

of these will, in future receive fixed Annual Allowance in cash, 3 Villages belonged to a Charan who died without leaving any direct or lineal descendant.

Out of the 4 old villages left unpopulated last year one has been repopulated while efforts are being made to get two of the remaining repopulated as early as possible. The fourth being situated in the midst of a Reserved Forest is not likely to be repopulated.

A new Village between Dewra and Jogpur is to be populated where there is plenty of fallow land and a good tank.

The Village Dhakawara, under its new name Jaswantpura on the banks of the Som River, has been leased out to Dule Sinha Rajput, for 42 years, the main condition of the lease being that the Lease-holder will improve the population and cultivation to the satisfaction of the Durbar. The State, in fact, abounds in vast tracts of fertile maiden lands awaiting enterprising and energetic men to bring them under plough.

*Land under Cultivation and reclaimed.*—The following figures compare the area under cultivation during the last two years in 114 surveyed Khalsa Villages:—

Crop	... 1968-69.	1967-68.
Kharif	... 24,000 Acres	... 34,442 Acres.
Rabi	... 11,899 Do.	... 13,771 Do.

The outturn was estimated at -/4/- and -/5/- in the rupee respectively.

3,831 Acres of waste land not included in the Settlement cultivated area, was brought under cultivation as compared with 5,835 acres of the preceding year, while 11,420 acres against 5,492 acres of the last year remained fallow out of the cultivated surveyed area.

*Crops raised:*—The Table below gives the area of land under some important articles in surveyed khalsa villages during the year under report:—

Crop	... 1968-69.	1967-68.
Makki	... 8,779 Acres.	8,931 Acres.
Til	... 8,779 do.	4,961 do.
Opium	... 35 do.	158 do.
Wheat	... 1,405 do.	3,435 do.
Gram	... 5,052 do.	4,498 do.
Barley	... 1,288 do.	1,703 do.
Sugar-Cane	... 381 do.	350 do.
Cotton	... 260 do.	23 do.

The fall in the area under cultivation and in the outturn of the harvest is due to the feeble and irregular monsoon. The rainfall at different places in the State ranged from 10 Inches 11 Cents to 18 Inches 60 cents, whereas the average rainfall for a good year is about 30 Inches.

*Meteorology*:-The Monsoon in the year just closed though set in at nearly the normal time in the first week of July last, and continued favourable for about 6 weeks and was on the whole well distributed throughout the State with the exception of a few parts, suddenly failed by the end of August 1912, September passing away mostly rainless and dry over the greater part of the district and damaged the Kharif Crops by about six annas in the rupee.

*Land Revenue*:-The Demand, Collections, Remissions, and Suspensions of the Revenue for the last two years are compared below:-

Demand	1968-69	...	1967-68.
Land Revenue	Rs 1,32,318	...	Rs. 1,30,871.
Arrears	,, 2,385	...	,, 4,665.
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Total	,, 1,34,703	...	,, 1,35,536.
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Collections	,, 1,15,554	...	,, 1,32,782.
Remissions	,, 382	...	,, 369.
Suspensions	,, 18,767	...	,, 2,385.
<hr/>			
Total	,, 1,34,703	...	,, 1,35,536.
<hr/>			

The decrease in the Collections is accounted for by the serious scarcity that prevailed and the consequent poor harvests of the last year. No sort of pressure was resorted to in realising the State dues. Suspensions and Remissions with due regard to the condition of the crops and of the people were liberally made.

*Taccavi*.—The Taccavi advanced this year for the repair of old and making of new wells and tanks has been doubly useful. In the first place it directly served as means of timely relief to the needy and in the second it is expected to be a good investment. Eight Special Taccavi Girdawars were created to report on the petitions for Taccavi advances, inspect the progress of the work undertaken with the aid thus received and to see that the money so advanced was neither abused nor misused. Their work on the whole proved most satisfactory and the Darbar were pleased to reward the services of 5 of them.

The total number of wells constructed under the supervision of these Inspectors, with or without the Taccavi grant, was 600 of which 410 were successfully completed, 29 were all but completed, and 91 were still incomplete at the close of the year, while 70 proved a failure.

*Taccavi for Seed and Guzara*.—The Taccavi for Seed and Guzara must have trespassed the limited resources of the State, but for the judicious arrangements with the Banias on their behalf for the supply of Seed and Guzara in the case of such persons as happened to be permanent customers of the Sahookar. It was only in the case of those few who have had no dealings with the Bohra that the Taccavi for these purposes was very liberally, yet at the same time, very judiciously advanced.

*Cotton Cultivation*.—Cultivation of Cotton is making a steady headway. Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions and scanty rainfall in Samvat 1968 the outturn after all, was very fair and promising and in not a few cases enabled the farmers in tiding over their difficulties in that unfortunate year. The Durbar were pleased to recognise the services of one of the Agricultural Girdwars and the strenuous efforts of 6 Patwaris in pushing forward the cotton cultivation by granting suitable rewards.

The area under cotton this year covers 2,350 acres against 500 acres of the preceding year, mostly in Sirma land and very little in Chahi or Talabi. The seed did not germinate in 250

acres while nearly 1,000 acres suffered badly from the long spell of drought that ensued after August last, but the remaining 1,100 acres promise a fair harvest.

*Poppy Cultivation.*—The Cultivation of Poppy which at one time brought good revenue to the State is being gradually reduced under the instructions of the Imperial Government, as China, the chief market for the Malwa Opium is shortly going to be closed and the prospects of its export in any other direction are dark and dismal. There has been, therefore, a sudden and big drop this year in the area under poppy, from 212 acres to 64 acres. The Durbar's share in the profits of the sale proceeds of Malwa Opium for the last 2 months of the year amounted to Rs. 63,497-6-7. This has not, however, been shown in this year's accounts as it was credited after the close of the year, and will be shown in the next year's Report. The profit from the sale of opium for local consumption amounted to Rs. 2,603-1-5 against Rs. 11,067-7-10 of the preceding year. The system in vogue for the cultivation of poppy and sale of opium in the Dungarpur State very much resembles what has been recommended by the Excise Commissioner, Central India, and partakes the advantages of both the Bhopal and Bengal Systems and is most suited to the local requirements. The Durbar have, however, under their consideration its further modification to meet the Supreme Government's wishes.

*Abkari.*—Abkari Contract for the manufacture and sale of the country spirits was renewed this year for a fresh term of 5 years and was given to a company of local Kalals. The contract which expired on 30th September 1912 brought only Rs. 16,382 and the total collections in the year under report together with the arrears and fines amounted to Rs. 16,403. The New Contract will fetch Rs. 25,000 in the first year, Rs. 26,000 for the 2nd and 3rd years and Rs. 27,000 for the 4th and 5th years. There is still scope for improvement under Madras System if introduced. The proposal is under the consideration of His Highness' Government. Two young men have already been trained at Dhulia in the work of supervision,

*Lining Roads with trees and Village ~~out~~ Groves.*—The planting of trees along roads at last proved an utter failure. For two years constant efforts were being made to make the highways cool and shady but there could be no fighting with heavens. The scarcity and fitful rainfall during these years killed most of the young trees and rendered it absolutely impossible to look after them. A new project inaugurated under the orders of His Highness has had a better chance of success. It is at the same time more modest and more practicable. Every village of 150 houses must plant and nourish at least 50 mango or Mahuwa trees. During this period of three years 3,125 mango and 2,396 Mahuwa trees have survived the inclemency of weather and scarcity of rainfall, 13,525 Mango, 10,726 Mahuwa trees have been planted this year and they are all reported to be doing well.

*Grass and Fodder Reserve.*—The value of the Grass & Fodder Reserve as reported last year, was too realistically brought home to the masses during the last year's scarcity which must have disarmed all opposition, if any, that was, felt against this scheme at the outset. It is expected that the accumulation of grass and fodder in the following year shall be commensurate with the utility of the project.

*Live Stock.*—The Cattle on the whole have had a very bad time of it. Famine and pestilence combined in battle against the emaciated and starving cattle and easily carried them off in no small numbers. Mortality was very great among them in the latter part of the year and pestilence claimed more victims than scarcity did. A Salotri has lately been sanctioned to advise people how to combat against the outbreak of the disease among cattle in future.

*Cattle Branding.*—No cattle were branded in the Border villages during the year under report.

*Prices of Food Grains.*—Prices ruled very high. Had not the Darbar taken timely and prompt measures to counteract this tendency by importing cartloads of grain from foreign markets and opening a Famine Relief Grain Shop for the sale of food

grains to the poor at a loss of about 0-4-0 in the rupee, prices might have run up to the fabulous rates of the terrible Samvat 1956. The Shop was maintained to the end of August 1912. When the prices of the staple food, grains, gram, Makki, had come down.

*Immigratin and Emigration.*—There was no emigration or immigration on any important scale.

*Treasure Trove.*—No Treasure Trove was found anywhere in the State during the year under Report.

*Court of Wards.*—There were 17 Estates under the Court of Ward's management at the close of the preceding year, three new estates were brought under its management during the year under report, while only one, Mayala, was released from the control of the Court, as the Thakur had come of age. The Nazim having too many duties to look after, has been given a Girdawar to help him and exercise a direct supervision over the estates under the Court of Wards.

*Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.*—The Local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha continued to work well. It had two sittings during the year and commissioned the Tankedar of Nithauwa to attend the General Meeting that was held at Ajmer, as its representative.

*Manufacture and Industries.*—There is no local manufacture or industry of any importance.

*Registration.*—Registration is making a steady headway. The people are understanding its advantages. The total Receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 85.

*Appreciation of Services.*—The Nazim and two Revenue Girdawars received handsome rewards in recognition of their good services.

*Charge.*—The Charge of the Department throughout the year Daftir Customs, was held by B. Murlidhar Bhargava, Comptroller of Customs, and Babu Sowalal Rawat, Superintendent of Customs, except with a few short intervals when either of them was on leave or deputed to some other special duty.

*Volume of Trade.*—The year was one of scarcity and a general depression was felt in all the departments of business, trade and commerce, arts and industries, and affected the revenues of the Department quite appreciably but still not more than was apprehended.

The following Tables compare (i) the volume of trade and (ii) Receipts, for the last three years:—

(i) TABLE.

Articles	...	...	...	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.
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Import.

Clothes (In Udai Shahi Mds.)			4,109	4,126	2,809
Tobacco	do.	...	3,157	2,555	2,102
Sugar	do.	...	3,383	5,187	2,311
Salt	do.	...	12,770	12,559	10,244
Gud	do.	...	4,420	4,365	2,322
Piece-Goods	do.	...	541	768	562
Cocoa Nuts,					
Drugs etc.	do.	...	2,549	2,979	2,245
Mahuwa	do.	...	6,150	8,583	1,568
Other Articles	do.	...	4,595	5,930	4,706
Total		...	41,876	47,052	28,851

Export.

Ghee (In Udai Shahi Mds.)	...	9,935	10,522	9,266
Oil and Oil Seeds	do.	36,894	30,963	3,511
Grains	do.	12,049	26,135	621
Gum	do.	874	1,020	1,100
Gud	do.	220	145	136
Hemp and Wool	do.	159	416	215
Mahuwa	do.	689	1,394	273
Other Articles	do.	2,283	2,202	1,500
Total		63,099	72,794	16,622

Hides in Number	...	...	50,991	45,396	55,497
Cattle	do.	...	57,928	40,304	26,422

## (II) TABLE.

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	23,791	25,136	16,985
Exports	57,721	56,949	43,601
Miscellaneous	1,051	1,085	1,690
Kanta Haq	2,736	2,956	2,133
Grazing dues etc.	2,952	1,971	1,704
Opium Duty	1,438	402	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,689</b>	<b>88,499</b>	<b>66,174</b>

The figures tell their own tale. A glance shows that there has been a decrease all round under each of the sub-heads except Hides and Miscellaneous. The increase under these items is due to the very cause which has been so fatal to the rest and hence the increase in the number of hides and the Customs revenue therefrom is accounted for by the considerable mortality in the latter part of the year among the emaciated cattle that easily succumbed to any disease that broke out and when it is remembered that the cattle mostly form the wealth of a rural population, it will be realised what a havoc the scarcity of the year 1911-12 wrought in these parts. The increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to more breaches of the grazing Rules on account of the insufficiency of pasturage and the consequent penalty in the shape of more fines.

Since the System of Farming out Customs Revenue was put an end to, and departmental administration of the same by the State introduced in Samvat 1958-59 the Revenue has been steadily increasing, rising from Rs. 25,590 in that year to Rs. 89,689 in 1966-67.

*Tariff.*—The Tariff was revised. An export duty on grains, cotton and live stock had to be enhanced for the scarcity period.

*Rules and Regulations.*—No change was made in the Rules and Regulations relating to the Customs, Grazing dues, and Opium Sale through the Nakas during the year under report.

*Khali Chhittees.*—The issuing of the Khali Chittis which had been experimentally stopped in April 1911 has been permanently done away with as it did not in any way prove detrimental to the departmental income, nor did it lead to any other mischief.

*Grazing Dues:*—There having been a general shortage of pasture in many parts of the State, the grazing dues had to be enhanced and no Banjaras were allowed to enter into the State for the purpose of grazing. A prohibitive duty was raised on export of grass to check its export in order to save the cattle in the State from starvation. This remained in force from the 29th April 1912 to the 20th August last.

*Breaches against Customs Rules.*—The number of breaches against the Rules and Regulations of the Department diminished from 281 of the last year to 251 during the year under report which speaks well of the integrity and honesty of the Customs Staff in general and is highly creditable to the vigilance and able supervision exercised by the Superintendent and his Inspectors. A few cases of corruption and extortion among the subordinate staff when brought to light were severely dealt with.

*Charge.*—Mr. Amir Chouhan was in charge of the Department Dafter Janglat, all the year round except for some weeks, when he was on sick leave. The working on the whole was satisfactory and the Forests better looked after and the Department well managed.

*Condition of Forests.*—Forest Department was originally organised in 1904 and re-organised in 1911 and is now under the direct control of Ijlas Alia. The Forests are divided into two classes, 1st State Forests, and 2nd Village Forests, each class being administered under separate Laws and Regulations. The state Forests are 46 in number and are under the direct supervision and control of the Dafter Janglat. Of these Reserved Blocks, 30 are closed to ensure the growth of timber unchecked, only 16 being open.

Village Forests are in the keeping of Village people under the supervision and direction of Nizamat. Their general condition is reported to be satisfactory. In spite of the damage caused by the preceding year's drought, the last rains were beneficial and the Forests mostly recouped the loss they had suffered.

*Expenditure and Revenue.*—The total expenditure on the Forests amounted to Rs. 2,366-10-7 against Rs. 2,697-8-6 of the preceding year, while the Receipts from all the sources, the sale of timber and forest produce, fines etc., did not exceed Rs. 1,500-2-8 against Rs. 612-2-0 of the year before, giving substantial increase of Rs. 888-0-8 which is a hopeful sign. It will take, however, some years before the Department is found to bring in more than it takes away or to be at least self supporting.

*Rohisa Oil.*—The extraction of Rohisa Oil which had been experimentally tried last year with success was attempted on a larger scale but after all it does not appear to be so paying a concern as was expected.

*Lac Culture.*—The growing of lac could not be undertaken in hand last year, nor is there any project of its being undertaken in near future.

*General.*—There are two State Dispensaries in the Dungarpur State, one at the Capital and the other at Sagwara, both in the Charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons lent by the Government. The Dungarpur Dispensary was in charge of Pandit Kamalanand Lalitanand Pandaya and inspected weekly by Major W. Lethbridge I.M.S. the Agency Surgeon, Kherwara, who is the *ex-officio* Medical Officer of the State and also visits the Sagwara Dispensary occassionally. Two candidates are being trained at the Medical School, Indore, in Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class and are reported to be doing well with their studies.

*Public Health.*—The Daily Attendance at both the Dispensaries was somewhat below the average of former years. The excessive dryness of the year and the scanty rainfall would

account for diminution in fevers, dysentery and such like diseases. No case of plague or cholera occurred in any part of the State during the year and the health in general was good. There were, however, many cases of smallpox in the city of Dungarpur during the last spring followed by an outbreak of measles of marked severity.

*Vaccination.*—Vaccination was carried on for 8 months during the year throughout the State and the results were generally good. There was generally a marked increase in the number of persons vaccinated, showing that the prejudices against vaccination are dying out. 2 Vaccinators and one Assistant Compounder were employed in the work and arm-to-arm vaccination followed wherever was possible.

*General.*—The Municipal Government was the gift of the Municipalities, late His Highness Maharawal Udaï Sinhaji Bahadur and has since received a tender and watchful rearing. The Public now understands its value and benefits. There are three Municipalities in the State, the Central Bureau at the Capital, and 2 Subordinate Committees in the District, at Sagwara and Galiakote. The Committees are formed of Sahookars and other men of Local influence and are fairly representative of all communities and all interests. The Members take lively interest in the affairs entrusted to their keeping and receive no remuneration whatever. Their work has been creditably satisfactory this year. The Chairman of the Central Board is a Non-Official, while in the District it is an Official.

*Receipts and Disbursements.*—The main source of Municipal income is the “Chungi” realised through the Customs Department at the rate of one and half anna per rupee. The total receipts from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,517-8-4 against Rs. 10,826-3-3 of the last year and the total expenditure came upto Rs. 7,221-5-1 against Rs. 10,195-9-1 of the preceding year. The figures claim no particular comment in the face of general scarcity that affected both the sides of the accounts.

*Last Year's Work.*—The Municipalities had a hard task to accomplish besides looking to the usual lighting and sanitary arrangements of the area under their respective control. They had to face the scarcity of water within their towns in particular at the Capital where the drying up of the Gaib Sagar had left most of the wells without water, and it reflects no small measure of credit on the Central Bureau and its energetic Secretary, Pandit Bulwant Rao Ramchandra, that the vigorous efforts they took to battle with the hardship were fairly successful and scarcity of water was never too painfully or too severely felt at any time. The public spirit of the Mahajans of Dungarpur in this connection also deserves to be acknowledged. Some petty repairs were done in the Kela garden which had greatly suffered from the long drought. The wells have been deepened and a *Pucca* duct constructed.

*Laws and Regulations.*—The Central Bureau had two new laws drawn up, one regulating the construction of platforms and buildings along the Public Streets and the other relating to stray cattle. Both have received the assent of Shri Hazur Darbar and came in force on the 1st October 1912, and so their working will be commented upon next year.

*Distribution of Medicines gratis.*—Quinine was distributed free throughout the State. The Snake-bite and Hydrophobia Cures prepared by one Rahim Bakhsh, a native of Dungarpur, are distributed free and are reported to be very efficacious.

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**APPENDIX II.—Registration of Documents in the Dungarpur State for the Sambat Year 1968—69.**

APPENDIX III.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dungarpur State on account of Registration for Samvat Year 1968-69.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Receipts.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	19	5,932 8 0	30 4 0	18	4,043 10 0	26 8 0	
Sale Deeds	7	1,665 8 0	13 8 0	16	2,299 0 0	24 0 0	
Wills	...	.....	.....	1	380 8 0	2 0 0	
Miscellaneous	3	4,000 0 0	10 0 0	5	2,971 3 0	32 0 0	
Total	29	11,598 0 0	53 12 0	40	9,694 5 0	84 8 0	
Expenditure	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net Profit	...	.....	53 12 0	...	.....	84 8 0	

#### APPENDIX IV.—Statement of rainfall in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1968-69.

APPENDIX V.—Statement as to prices of STAPLE Food grains of the Dungarpur State for the Sumbat year 1968-69.

No.	Articles.	During September (Past year.)		During September (Present year.)		During June (Past year.)		During June (Present year.)		Remarks.	
		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chhataks.	Chhataks.
1	Wheat	...	...	...	10	...	7	8	...	14	15
2	Barley	...	...	...	13	14	10	4	...	32	...
3	Gram	...	...	10	12	...	9	...	24	...	9
4	Maize	...	...	10	2	...	8	...	26	4	...
5	Rice	...	...	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6	7	...	11	...
6	Urad	...	...	9	10	...	10	6	...	17	12
7	Mung	...	...	7	8	...	7	...	12	...	7
8	Kuri	...	...	20	...	...	16	2	...	30	...
9	Mahuwa	...	...	14	4	...	13	12	...	17	...
10	Ghee	...	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	1	...	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	Oil	...	...	2	...	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	Garlic	...	...	6	12	...	9	...	...	9	14

## APPENDIX VI.—Agricultural Stock in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat Year 1968-69 (Khalsa Villages).

District.	HORSES AND CATTLE.						PLOUGHS.	CARTS.	REMARKS.
	Year.	BULLOCKS.	COVWS.	MALE.	FEMALE.	HORSES.			
Zilla Dungarpur and Zilla Sagwara	... 1968	51,087	66,275	6,566	50,357	924	647	103	2849 67,715 23,845 ...
									* 140 4054
									* The figure includes riding carts of the two towns and their suburbs where as last year it gave the number of such conveyances only in the two towns.

## APPENDIX No. VII.

## DUNGARPUR STATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1911-12.—(Sambat 1908)

Subject to Alteration without Notice.

Serial Number.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty in British Currency.		Remarks.
			Import.	Export.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	FOOD GRAINS.—				
	(a) Maikai (maize)	...	Maund	...	Reduced to as. 4 since 20-8-12.
	(b) Wheat and gram	...	"	...	
	(c) Other food grains	...	"	...	
2	Mahuwa flowers and nuts	...	"	0 1 0	0 5 0
3	Ghee	...	"	...	2 0 0
4	Gur	...	"	0 6 0	0 6 0
5	Salt	...	"	0 2 0	...
6	Sugar	...	"	0 10 0	...
7	Lob eco	...	"	1 4 0	...
8	Ganja, Bhang and Charas	...	"	5 0 0	...
9	Cloth of all kinds	...	"	2 0 0	..
10	(a) Cotton, cleaned, uncleared, and cotton yarn	...	"	0 5 0	Introduced since 23-3-12 & reduced to as 4 since 22-8-12
	(b) Cotton uncleared	...	"	...	
11	Til, sarsoon, linseed, and other oil seeds	...	"	...	0 6 0
12	Oil of all kinds	...	"	0 8 0	0 6 0
13	KIRANA.—				
	(a) Garlic	...	"	...	0 2 0
	(b) Drugs, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-kernels and things made from coca-shells, dry fruits and betel-nut	...	"	0 10 0	...
	(c) Gum of all kinds, and gum resins	...	"	0 10 0	0 10 0
	(a) Spices, including cumin-seeds, turmeric and chillies.	...	"	0 10 0	0 10 0
	(c) Hemp and wool and articles made therefrom	...	"	0 10 0	0 10 0
	(f) Lac, and lacquered articles...	...	"	...	0 10 0
	(g) Wax and honey	...	"	...	0 10 0
14	MANNARI.—				
	(a) China, glass, tin ware, colours of all kinds and picture-goods in luding stationery, cotton thread, sulphur, gun powder, lead and percussion caps	...	"	1 9 0	Mehndi and Harmach exempted.
	(b) Iron ware and iron articles. Copper, brass, zinc, bell-metal, tin and articles made of those metals	...	"	0 10 0	Sugarcane mills excluded since 11-2-12.
		...	"	1 9 0	Unserviceable Pinjries exempted from import duty.
15		0 10 0			

## APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

## DUNGARPUR STATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1911-12.—(Sambat 1968.)

Subject to Alteration without Notice.

Serial number	Names of articles	Per.	Rate of duty in British Currency		Remarks
			Import.	Export.	
16	CATTLE—				
	(a) Cow	...	Head	...	10 0 0
	(b) Bullock	...	"	...	5 0 0
	(c) Buffalo (female)	...	"	...	3 0 0
	(d) Buffalo (male)	...	"	...	2 0 0
	(e) Sheep and goat	...	"	...	0 2 0
17	HIDES—				
	(a) Large	...	Score	...	10 0 0
	(b) Small	...	"	...	1 4 0
18	Animal bones	...	Cart	...	1 0 0
19	Timber	...	Maund	...	0 4 0
20	Bamboos	...	Hundred	...	0 4 0
21	Grass	...	Cart of 2 bullocks	...	4 0 0
	"	...	" 4 "	...	5 0 0
	"	...	" 5 "	...	6 0 0
22	Asbestoës	...	Maund	...	0 1 0
					Levied since 23-6-12,

11

**APPENDIX VIII.—Showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Dungarpur State for Samvat Year 1967—68.**

APPENDIX IX.—Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dungarpur State during the Samvat Year 1968-69.

33.

Name of Dispensaries.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.		Daily Average.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Discharged.	Absentee.			
Dungarpur	...	12,942	34	33	...	1 Nil.	72.41 1,355 12 9
Sagwara	...	...	6,340	14	14	... Nil.	46.39 826 4 1
Total	...	19,282	48	47	...	1 Nil.	... 2,182 0 10

**APPENDIX X.—Vital Statistics of Khalsa Villages in Dungarpur State for the Sambat Year 1968-69.**

Name.	Population.		Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Decrease.	Increase.	Present year.	Past year.	Decrease.	Increase.	Deaths.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Remarks.	
	Deaths.	Births.															
Dungarpur	... 68,156	1,510	1,682	172	...	834	980	146	...	22.1	23.9	12.2	14.4				

## CHAPTER IV.

## MEHEKME QWAID.

*Charge.*—Mehekme Qwaid Supervises and controls Daftar Mehekme Qwaid. Jail, Izlai Gair, as also the District Court, Zilla Sagwara. Pandit Bulwant Rao Ramchandra was in charge of Mehekme Qwaid for the greater part of the year excepting a month when he was on sick leave and later on for a period of six weeks when absent on privilege leave. On the first occasion he was officiated by M. Sadrudin and on the second by Mehta Chunni Lalji, Motmid, Izlai Gair.

*Legislation.*—Only two new Laws were enacted during the year under report. One is the “Rules Regulating the Offences against Cows and Cow-Killing” and the other is the “Choukidari Rules.”

*Criminal.*—The Foujdar Dungarpur exercises the powers of the 1st Class Magistrate and is invested with the summary powers under which he disposed of 64 cases.

Judicial. The number of criminal cases rose by 108, being 420 against 328 of the preceding year. There was an increase of 73 in the number of persons arrested and sent up by the Police. The number of persons arrested under warrant increased by 49. The increase all along is to be explained by the scanty monsoon of Samvat 1968 and the consequent scarcity that prevailed in the year, and, as a matter of course, led to the increase in the number of offences, cognizable by the Police. Of the total persons challanned by the Police only 161 were found guilty and convicted, 47 were sent up to the Sessions Court for trial and the remaining were either acquitted or allowed to settle matters out of Court. In 18 out of the total number of Police cases the charge under which the Police had sent up each case had to be modified on the case coming up before the

Court. This goes to show that the Thaneedars have but a defective knowledge of Law and procedure and lack the tact that is so essential in following up a criminal case of any complexity with the consequence that the enquiries are not unoften characterised by carelessness and failure.

*Appellate Side.*—Four Appeals were filed against the findings of the Zilla Court Sagwara, who has Third Class Magistrate's powers of which two were allowed and sentence of the Court below set aside and the accused acquitted. The third appeal was allowed in the case of 4 out of the 5 convicts and the sentence of the subordinate Court quashed so far as they were concerned. The 4th appeal is still pending disposal.

*Civil.*—On the Civil Side the work of the Court has been much lighter than usual. The scarcity did seriously affect the economic condition of the people and its effect is visible all round. Fewer suits, fewer plaints, came up for hearing, while still fewer applications for execution of decrees were presented, for it was evident that Civil suits as well as applications for the Execution of Decrees would have proved ruinous in the case of farmers. The latter had to be put off to the next harvest. The detailed information on these points is to be found in Appendix XX to this Report.

*General.*—The Jail at the Capital is a commodious building, with separate quarters for the Under-Trial and Convict prisoners, as also for Males and Females. Separate accommodation has also been provided for Office, Dispensary, Factory and two Kitchens, one for the high caste Hindus and the other for Bhils and others. Some additions and alterations have been made in the year and a few more have been further suggested by His Highness Shri Hazur Darbar which shall make the building an efficient one.

*Charge.*—The Jail is under the general supervision of Musahab Qwaid, and is inspected daily by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon

Dungarpur and weekly by the Medical Officer. The Superintendent, Syed Imam Ali, who is an old tried servant of the State, was in charge of the institution except for 3 months when he was on leave,

*Number of Prisoners.*—The number of persons admitted in the Jail in the year under report was 224 against 152 of the last year with a daily average of 56. The total cost to the State on account of messing and contingencies amounted to Rs. 3,566-8-9.

*Health and Discipline in Jail.*—The health of the prisoners in the Jail was very good, there was no epidemic amongst them and their physical condition generally speaking was satisfactory. There were no deaths, but one of an Undertrial prisoner, who had arrived in bad state. The general management of the prison does credit to those who are in charge of the Institution. Discipline has been more than satisfactory. There were no serious breaches of Jail Rules and punishments were properly and moderately given. The Jail Regulations have been revised and modified and in a great measure simplified. A New Jail Manual in Vernacular suited to the local needs and surroundings has been compiled. No attempt but one was made to effect escape. This was successfully carried through by a female Under-trial prisoner, but she was soon arrested. The number of guards has since then been strengthened.

*Industries in Jail.*—Industries in Jail are doing well. Carpets, Darries, Tat, Patties and Coarse cloths are manufactured with profit.

*Finger Impression Slips.*—133 Finger Impression Slips were prepared during the year just closed from 109 convicts and submitted to the Central Print Bureau, Mount Abu.

*Charge.*—Mehta Chunni Lalji, Motmid, Izlai Gair, was incharge of the Daftar since his reversion in January last from special duty in connection with the last Census Operations during which period he was officiated by Izlai Gair.

Munshi Saddruddin. For a time Mr. Mehta held additional charge of Musahab Mehekme Qwaid. Izlai Gair is concerned with Boundary disputes and the criminal cases, that crop up between the subjects of this State and those of the Bordering States of Mewar (Bhumat & Khalsa), Banswara, Kadana, Sunth, Rampur, Lunawada and Idar.

*Extradition.*—Extradition of culprits had been arranged with the State of Banswara in certain specified offences and the result has been very satisfactory and must in time diminish the number of cases that are sent up to the Border Court for settlement; and, it is hoped that if these arrangements continue and are worked out in good faith the very occurrence of these offences will be greatly reduced in the long run.

Extradition with the State of Idar was also arranged but has not been carried through satisfactorily.

The Boundary between Dungarpur and Mewar is longer than between Dungarpur and any other Bordering State. The Extradition arrangements with her will be most beneficial to both, but before this is practicable and Mewar is willing to enter into such an arrangement, the next best thing would be the holding of the sessions of Vaklai Panchayat once every year at Kherwara which is but 15 miles from the Capital of this State, as had been decided by the Political Authorities last year. While this reform would, in a measure, remove the just grievances of the Dungarpur subjects, who have to undertake a long and tedious journey to Udaipur, where the Vaklai Panchayat sit, in the hope of having their complaints redressed, and who, therefore, more often than not, prefer sitting content at home with the loss they have already suffered to undergoing the additional hardships of an expensive and long travel, it will equally benefit Mewar. But if this be impracticable with any regularity the Border Court be empowered to take up all cases irrespective of the fact that the parties concerned are Bhils or Non-Bhils, for, unless something of this kind is done there is hardly any chance of things improving.

*Note.*—A sitting of Vaklai Panchayat was held at Kherwara this year, and if this is done regularly it would remove the much felt grievance of Dungarpur.

*Border Cases.*—All the Border cases filed in the preceding year had been in arrears at the close of that year whilst 67 were filed during the year just closed. The increase in the number of offences was due to the scarcity which was the marked feature of the year 1968-69 in these parts. Out of the total 115 cases 26 were disposed of by the Border Courts and 6 went up to Vaklai Panchayat leaving 83 in arrears.

The six cases that were before the Vaklai Panchayat the stolen property having been restored to the Dungarpur Complainants, were settled amicably out of Court. With respect to 26 cases disposed of by the Border Courts the results have been very satisfactory as will appear from the following figures :—

Decrees in favour of Dungarpur against Mewar	Rs. 220/-		
		(Imperial.)	
Do.      Do.	Do.	Do.      Rs. 10/-	
			(Chitor.)
Do.      Do.	Rewa Kantha	Rs.      182-8/-	
			(Imperial.)

25 cases had been filed against the subjects of this State by those residing in the neighbouring States in Samvat 1967-68 and had been pending disposal. 17 new cases were filed during the year under report, showing a decrease of 8 which is creditable to the excellent Police vigilance maintained by Dungarpur along the Borders. Of the total 43 cases, 10 had been disposed of leaving 33 in arrears. Only one Decree for Rs. 58-10/- was granted to Mewar against this State.

No Panchayat for the settlement of 43 cases that have been long pending between Dungarpur and the Thikanas of Salumber and Daryawad and the State of Mewar, has met for a long time. The subject had been under correspondence, but owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1967-68 and the consequent scarcity, the proposal had to be shelved up before fixing any date for this urgently needed session.

*Charge and General Remarks.*—Daftar Police throughout the Daftar Police. The year was in charge of Mr. Mohammed Chouhan. It is under the control and supervision of Ijlas Alia Shri Hazur Darbar. The total strength of the force did not receive any permanent addition. Only a temporary increase of 31 men was necessitated when the last scarcity had established its grip on the failure of the last monsoon in 1967, to preserve peace and order along the borders of the State. It was, however, dismissed as soon as the last rains set in July 1912. The almost unbroken peace and order which prevailed both along the frontiers and throughout the State is in a great measure due to the excellent Police administration.

The Police is uniformly dressed, armed and regularly drilled. They are equipped with the Smooth Bore Sniders Rifle.

*Crimes.*—The increase in the number of crimes from 178 of the preceding year to 239 in the year under report, is in keeping with the general character of the year marked as it was with scarcity. But it is a matter of no small gratification that the bulk of these offences though fall within the category of Cognisable offences, were comparatively of trivial character, being mostly petty thefts, and that the number of heinous crimes has rather actually gone down from 15 to 12 including one case of dacoity that occurred this year at the Border and the responsibility for which lies with the State to which the criminals belong. The energy, zeal and vigilance which the Police conspicuously displayed this time in maintaining peace and order is highly commendable and was prized by the Darbar with a gift of Rs. 625 to the Police in recognition of the valuable services. This was very much appreciated by the Department, both rank and file.

*Choukidari System.*—The village Choukidari System was inaugurated some two years ago and has been working excellently, claiming, in no small measure, a share in maintaining the happy state of things, during that trying period of scarcity. A larger

number of Choukidars have been appointed in most of the Sahoo-kari and other important villages than in the preceding year and their strength, excluding Municipal Choukidars, is, 105 men at present.

The strength of the Bijay Paltan did not undergo any change  
Bijay Paltan but remained the same as last year. It continues to serve as Reserve to the State Police, though it had been originally intended that Dungarpur, too, like many sister States, should contribute her quota in the defence of the Empire which has brought the blessings of peace and order to India

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## APPENDIX XI.—List of Laws in force in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1968-69.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Raj Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1. Village Chaukidari Rules.	
2	" Penal Code ...	...		
3	" Evidence Act.	...		
4	" Whipping Act.	...		
5	" Civil Procedure Code	...	2. Cow-Killing Rules.	
6	" Contract Act.	...		
7	" Specific Relief Act.	...		
8	" Court Fees Act.	...		
9	" Limitation Act.	...		
10	" Stamps Act.	...		
11	" Registration Act.	...		
12	" Customs Rules	...		
13	" Opium Rules	...		
14	" Excise Rules	...		
15	" Police Rules	...		
16	" Forest Rules	...		
17	" Revenue Rules	...		
18	" Patwari Rules	...		
19	" Cattle Pound Rules	...		
20	" Account Code	...		
21	" Companies' Act	...		

**APPENDIX XIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of the Dungarpur State Army for the Samvat year 1968-69.**

Description.	Number, Pay of grade.	Total of Cost.	Punishment.		Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
			Dismissed.	Fined, de- graded or suspended department- ally.	By pro- motion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under ins- truction.	
Subedar	...	1	16	192 0 0	...	...	1	...	...
Drill Master	...	1	12	144 0 0	...	...	1	...	...
Havaldar	...	...	3	8 288 0 0	...	...	2	...	...
Do	...	...	3	252 0 0	1	...	...	...	...
Sergeant	...	...	80	6 5,760 0 0	...	20	...	7	...
Recruits	...	...	10	6 600 0 0	...	...	...	2	...
Bhishtri (water carrier)	...	1	6	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	99	...	7,309 0 0	1	20	...	13	...

APPENDIX XIII.— Statement showing the cost, strength, discipline and education of the Dungarpur State Police, for the Samvat year 1908-69.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.		Reward.	Education.	Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded and suspended departmentally.			
Inspector	...	...	1	50	576	0	...	...
Sarishedar	...	...	1	20	240	0	...	...
Clerk	...	...	1	15	180	0	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	7	84	0	...	...
Sub-Inspector	...	...	1	30	360	0	...	...
Do.	...	...	2	25	750	0	...	...
Do.	...	...	2	20	480	0	...	...
Head Constable	...	...	1	15	180	0	1	...
Mohair	...	...	2	11	252	0	1	...
Do.	...	...	5	10	600	0	2	...
Jamadar	...	...	1	10	120	0	...	...
Havildar	...	...	1	9	108	0	...	...
Do.	...	...	15	8	1,110	0	2	...
Sowar	...	...	3	19	684	0	...	...
Sepoy	...	...	105	6	7,560	0	25	...
Office Peon	...	...	1	5	60	0	...	...
Wistri	...	...	1	30	360	0	...	...
Travelling allowances	•	...	...	...	115	8	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,452	14	3	...

**APPENDIX XIV.—Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dungarpur State during the Summit year 1968-69.**

APPENDIX XV.—Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Dungarpur State during the Samvat Year 1968-69.

State.	Amount of property stolen.		Amount of Recoveries.		Percentage of Recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Dungarpur ...	Rs. 8,589	Rs. 14,167	Rs. 3,632	Rs. 4,420	42.28	31.9	

APPENDIX XVI.—Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dangapur State during the Samvat year 1968-30.

Description of Offences.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.										TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										Remarks.									
		IMPRISONMENT.	IMPRISONMENT AND FINES.	Whipping.		Fines only.		Fines or Rigorous.		Simple.		Higgoons.		Simple.		Higgoons.		Fines only.		Whipping.		IMPRISONMENT.		Capital Punishment.		Waiting Trial.					
Chapter VII of Indian Penal Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter XIV of Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chapter XVI of Indian Penal Code	...	3	23	26	36	20	32	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	27	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Cow-Killing	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	7	22	13	...	5	...	8	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	...	113	269	382	138	217	292	191	...	47	1	71	44	28	191	99	1	...	26	17	12	16	15	22	2	...	...	1			

APPENDIX XVII.—Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1968-69

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.					
		Brought to trial in 1968-69.			Total.			Convicted.			Dealt, escaped or tried.								
Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Session Courts (Madhan Naya- Jalaya) ...	6	15	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	10	38	14	...	23	...	...	...	...	1
Bazar Adalat (Goudpuri) ...	328	420	3	270	119	112	...	12	450	516	116	110	238	47	1	4	...	...	...
Central Office Zilla Saqqa ...	97	96	2	22	1	158	...	...	160	183	67	73	42	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	431	531	5	330	120	270	...	12	620	737	197	183	303	48	1	5	...	...	...

Persons remaining at the end  
of the year.  
Persons remaining at the end  
of the year.

**APPENDIX XVIII.**—Statement showing the result of appeals against decision passed by the Criminal Court, Dungarpur State for Samvat 1968-69.

Tribunal.	Number of Applications Rejected.	Number of Applications.				Sentences.				Proceedings Quashed.				Referred.				Further Enquiry Ordered.				Pending.				Remarks.	
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Sessions Khas ...	20	21	20	11	10	12	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	
Prathm Nayayalaya																											
Sadar Adalat Ronj-dari ...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total	...	21	32	21	12	11	12	3	8	5	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	

APPENDIX XX.—Civil Works: Nature and value of Original Suits, filed and disposed of in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1968-69,

Tribunal.	Past year.	1. Cases filed.										2. Suits filed during the present year.										3. Suits disposed of during the present year.									
		Past year.					Present year.					Past year.					Present year.					Past year.					Present year.				
Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Sadar Adalat Di- wani ...	30	195	371	227	401	422	205	388	195	34	13,702	5	216	6	186	33	...	1	...	49	162	118	9	25,330	...	412					
Civil Office Zilla Sangwan ...	53	20	258	96	31	116	291	111	20	5	2,781	2	23	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	16	47	46	4	3,374	...	18				
Total ...	81	215	629	323	712	538	496	499	215	39	16,182	7	309	7	281	33	...	1	...	64	229	193	13	28,704	...	13					

APPENDIX XX.—*Civil Works: Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1958-69.*

Tribunal.	Opening Balances		Applications brought to the register.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.		Remarks.					
	Present year.	Rs.	Present year.	Rs.	Present year.	Rs.	Present year.	Rs.	Present year.	Rs.	Below 6 months.	Above 12 months.						
Sadr Adalat	67	63	7,632	207	114	3,129	274	177	16,761	211	145	11,992	63	32	1,769	25	6	1
Civil Office of Zilla Sardar	...	3	85	25	13	152	25	16	510	22	16	540	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67	66	7,720	212	127	9,581	299	193	17,301	233	161	12,612	66	32	4,769	25	6	1

APPENDIX XXI.—Statement showing Civil Works, number and results of Appeals in Civil suits, for the Samvat year 1898-99.

District.	Appeals filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Closing balance.	Value of Appeals filed during the year.	How disposed of.												Average duration.						
						Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Ijias Council.	2	19	10	21	12	2	3	0	2	7,246	6,852	1	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sadar Adalat Diwani.	2	2	1	2	3	...	3	2	...	119	55	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	4	21	11	23	15	2	11	2	7,365	6,907	1	4	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Dungarpur State during the Samvat year 1968-69.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of persons.		Daily average,	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under-trial.	Remarks showing mortality among Convicts in Jail.
		Admitted during the year.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dungarpur	...	1	61	224	207	285	55	56
							44	3,569-8-9
								7 $\frac{37}{283}$
								One prisoner who was sick died during the year under report.

APPENDIX XXIII.—Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dungarpur State for the financial year 1908-09.

Name.	Receipts During.		Expenditure During.		Balance on 30th September 1912.	Remarks.
	Past Year.	Present Year.	Total (In-Current Year.)	Past Year.		
Dungarpur	Rs. A. P. 1,900-7-6	Rs. A. P. 10,826-3-3	Rs. A. P. 6,517-3-4	Rs. A. P. 8,417-15-10	Rs. A. P. 10,195-9-1	Rs. A. P. 7,721-5-1

## CHAPTER V.

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

*Charge.*—Hisab Daftari is under the control and supervision of Ijlas Alia Shri Hzaur Darbar. B. Murlidhar Bhargava has been in charge of the Department, except when absent on some special duty or on leave, and then he was officiated by B. Ramswaroop Rawat, P. Bulwant Rao Ramchandra, & B. Sowalil Rawat.

*Receipts.*—The Gross Receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,66,971-11-0 against Rs. 3,19,277-12-5 of the previous year, giving a heavy decrease of Rs. 52,306-1-5, which is seen mostly in Land Revenue, Customs, Judicial and Refund of Taccavis and Loans due to the failure of the monsoon and the consequent scarcity.

*Expenditure.*—The total Expenditure rose from Rs. 3,44,020-14-2, to Rs. 4,00,862-12-3 showing an increase of Rs. 56,841-14-7 which is for the most part distributed as below:—

VII.—Political.—Due to the payment of arrears of the expenses of the Political Agency,

XII.—(A) Jeb Khas.—Due to the inclusion of XI (F) Suffar Kharch and XII (C) Ward Robe, under this Head,

XVI.—Miscellaneous.—Due to the liberal grant of Taccavi which amounted to Rs. 17,322.

XXX.—Delhi Darbar.—Needs no comment,

XXXI.—Scarcity.—The failure of monsoon of 1911 made expenses under this Head imperative.

*Government Loan.*—The Scarcity and the last Delhi Darbar have saddled the State with a burden of fresh loan of Rs. 1,75,000 and the balance at the end of the year due to the Government of India amounted to Rs. 2,75,000. There are no other creditors.

*Reserves.*—The Famine Reserve Fund was started with Rs. 12,098-11-3 in 1910-11 and was supplemented by a sum of Rs. 5,901-4-9 during the year under report and thus Famine Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 18,000.

*Grain Reserve.*—The scheme for the storage of such kind of grains as do not *rust* was inaugurated last year as a precautionary measure against Famines and scarcity. The accounts not being then ready the expenses were debited to the year under report. Rs. 1,496-8-9 were invested in the lately closed year in the purchase of 784 Maunds and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Seers of grain.

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**APPENDIX XXIV.**—(a) Statement showing the Receipts of the Dungarpur State during Samvat Year 1968-69.

Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.			Remission during the current year.			Balance.			Remarks.			
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
Cash balance including advances at the commencement of the year ... ... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>																
I. Land Revenue ...	2,384	6	0	1,32,318	15	0	1,34,703	5	0	1,15,554	4	9	1,32,782	12	0	
II. Royalty on Forests ...	.....	1,500	2	8	1,500	2	8	1,500	2	8	614	0	2	381	11	0
III. Agricultural farm ...	.....	68	3	1	68	3	1	68	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Customs duties ...	.....	66,174	1	10	66,174	1	10	66,174	1	10	88,498	9	5	27,509	2	10
V. Excise ...	251	8	0	26,000	4	5	26,251	12	5	26,006	4	5	245	8	0	
VI. Contracts ...	.....	796	8	0	796	8	0	796	8	0	880	8	0	.....	.....	.....
VII. Fees ...	703	8	0	1,259	4	0	1,962	12	0	1,205	4	0	1,504	12	0	
VIII. Judicial ...	5,525	1	6	9,799	13	0	15,324	14	6	8,850	5	7	10,667	12	6	
IX. Education ...	.....	750	0	0	750	0	0	150	0	0	761	0	0	5,103	4	0
X. Refunds ...	16,339	1	1	17,500	15	9	33,840	0	10	965	2	9	5,471	12	8	
XI. Court of Wards ...	.....	1,391	0	0	1,391	0	0	1,121	0	0	1,021	0	0	170	0	0
XII. Jagirdars' contribution to Wards the State ...	.....	2,376	0	0	2,376	0	0	2,268	0	0	2,376	0	0	.....	108	0
XIII. Cess on Land revenue ...	30	10	0	8,350	5	0	8,380	15	0	8,134	12	0	8,280	1	0	
XIV. Registration fees and sale of non-judicial stamps ...	.....	1,279	12	10	1,279	12	10	1,217	6	10	12	2	0	234	1	0

APPENDIX XXIV.—(a) Statement showing the Receipts of the Dungarpur State during Samvat Year 1968-69.

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RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand			Collection during the previous year.			Collection during the current year.			Remission during the current year.			Balance.			Remarks.
	Arrears.		Current.	Total.		5	6		7		8		9			
	2	3	1													
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
XV. Contribution of Jagirdars' towards the expenses of educational Mayo College	150	0	0	1,817	0	0	1,967	0	0	1,847	0	0	2,450	0	0	120 0 0
XVI. Miscellaneous ... ...	2,101	3	1	4,065	2	2	6,169	5	3	3,763	2	6	4,715	12	11	52 0 0
Total Ordinary Receipts... ...	27,788	5	8	2,75,447	7	9	3,03,235	13	5	2,16,4	0	5	2,83,750	10	4	2,055 9 0
<i>Fijra-Ordinary Receipts</i>																
XVII. Deposits ... ...	10,291	7	4	25,731	0	0	25,731	0	0	25,731	0	0	26,041	10	8	5 6 3 10,297 3 8
XVIII. Miscellaneous ... ...	1,667	13	2	11,859	4	6	1,556	10	7	1,495	7	5				
Total Extra-Ordinary Receipts	10,291	7	4	27,295	13	2	37,590	4	6	27,287	10	7	30,527	2	1	5 6 3 10,297 3 8
Total Ordinary and Extra-ordinary receipts ... ...	38,079	13	0	3,02,716	4	11	3,10,826	1	11	2,66,971	11	0	3,19,277	12	5	2,060 15 3 71,793 7 8
Loan from the Government of India ... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,75,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,971	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total including opening balance ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,64,035	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX XIV.—(b) Statement showing Disbursements of the Dungarpur State during Samvat Year 1968-69.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.				Actual Expenditure.				Remarks.	
	Current year.		Previous year.		Current year.		Previous year.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
<i>Ordinary.</i>										
I. Government Tribute	...	...	17,632	0	17,632	0	17,565	10	17,631 4 0	
II. Ijjas Alia Office	...	...	1,445	0	3,010	0	1,380	4 10	2,997 4 1	
III. Accounts	...	...	3,747	0	3,846	0	3,751	8	3,946 4 9	
IV. Records	...	...	431	0	441	0	433	8	416 7 8	
V. Police	...	...	16,109	0	14,448	0	15,043	10	14,388 3 10	
VI. Bijaya Paltan	...	...	9,060	0	7,308	0	6,250	14	6,523 1 6	
VII. Political	...	...	1,836	0	5,841	0	14,770	13	1,594 9 5	
VIII. Medical	...	...	8,075	0	6,650	0	5,356	7	5,910 0 5	
IX. Shikar Khana	...	...	2,982	0	2,100	0	2,868	8	2,872 5 10	
X. Religious and charity	...	...	7,693	0	9,300	0	7,228	2	8,531 2 5	

APPENDIX XIV.—(b) Statement showing Disbursements of the Dungarpur State during Samrat year 1966-69.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Actual Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
<b>XI. Palace—</b>							
(a) Zanani Dexhli Expenses	...	...	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,340 12 0
(b) Allowance to Raj Shri Maji Sahiba	...	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0
(c) Other allowances	...	3,280	0	2,040	0	3,220	0
(d) Rasoda	...	5,925	0	5,200	0	5,422	4
(e) Silah Khana	...	1,050	0	1,000	0	1,050	0
(f) Safar Kharch	...	(a) ...	...	2,000	0	(a) ...	3,496 11 0
(g) Festivals	...	...	2,250	0	2,350	0	4,094 3 11
(h) Marriage and funeral expenses	...	480	0	800	0	333	7 9
(i) Lightings	...	425	0	1,100	0	449	14 11
(j) Servants	...	5,988	0	4,715	0	5,718	7 6
(k) Guards	...	3,510	0	3,516	0	3,420	0
(l) Miscellaneous	...	765	0	900	0	1,036	11 0
<b>XII. His Highness's personal expenses</b>							
(a) Jeb Khas	...	...	...	9,000	0	36,000	0 0
(b) Civil Salaries	...	...	...	5,500	0	3,574	4 2
(c) Ward Robe	...	...	...	...	...	(a) ...	4,067 12 0
							8,790 11 4
							(a) Included under XII (a) Jeb Khas.
							(a) Included under XII (a) Jeb Khas.



APPENDIX XXIV.-(b) Statement showing Disbursements of the Dungarpur State during Samvat year 1968-69.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Actual Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	5	6	
1	2	3	4				
<i>Extra Ordinary</i>							
XXVIII. Refunds of deposits ...	... ... ... ... ...	30,242 3,650 7,186 60,000 22,500 2,500	0 0 0 0 0 0	27,300 27,100 ..... ..... ..... 50,200	0 0 0 0 0 0	28,925 3,263 7,355 53,832 35,624 17,545	1 13 8 8 6 1
XXIX. New Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,463	2
XXX. Investments ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,355	6
XXXI. Delhi Coronation Darbar ...	...	...	...	...	...	53,832	7
XXXII. Scarcity ...	...	...	...	...	...	35,624	6
XXXIII. Miscellaneous... ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,545	1
Total Extra Ordinary ...	...	1,26,078	0	1,04,600	0	1,16,516	7
Total Ordinary and Extra Ordinary ...	...	3,71,975	0	3,07,981	0	4,00,862	12
Surplus at the end of the year ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,172	10
Grand Total ...	3,71,975	0	3,17,981	0	4,64,035	12	1
						3,44,020	14
						.......	2

## CHAPTER VI.

## MEHEKME FAWAID.

*Charge and Jurisdiction.*—Mehekme Fawaiid supervised over Daftar Talim and Daftar Karkhanejat. Sardar Partab Sinha Musahab Mehekme Fawaiid, being absent on special duty as Camp Officer at the last Coronation Darbar, Delhi, charge was held by Pandit Bulwant Ramchandra, Lala Ramhet Lal and Babu Mohan Lal Tarachand Shah, for various terms during the first quarter of the year. Sardar Sahab resumed his duties on return from Delhi.

*Charge and General Remarks.*—Daftar Talim on the whole Daftar Talim, worked satisfactorily and compared with the last year its work has been in every respect superior. Of the 4 candidates sent up for the Rajputana Middle School Examination only one proved successful. The Girl's School, on the whole, did well, while Sanskrit Pathshala has fared worse and the Islamiya School the worst. Village Schools have shown an all round improvement and their number has risen from 5 to 6, one School being opened at Pardla Itiwar on the Ever Memorable 12th December 1911 in commemoration of the Delhi Darbar. The Sagwara School made appreciable progress during the short time that Pandit Chiman Lal Pathak has been in charge of the Institution. The Rajput Boarding House calls for no particular remarks.

*Charge and changes.*—Some important changes were made in the personnel of the Department, the three English Teachers of the Pinhey School were removed from the School Staff and their places filled with by better men, and it is expected that this overhauling of the whole machinery will go a far way to improve the state of things. B. Mohan Lal Tarachand Shah held charge of the Sadar Schools for the last 9 months of the year.

*Rajput Boarding House.*—The Rajput Boarding House is also going to be re-organised and placed under better management. Some reforms are still pending and whenever they are carried through, Daftar Talim will possibly do much good to the State and its people.

*Charge.*—Musahib Fawaid is also Hakim Karkhanejat. Daftar Karkhanejat. Sardar Partab Sinha held charge of the Daftar for the last nine months of the year.

*Relief Works.*—The holding off rains and the consequent failure of Kharif established the grip of scarcity and necessitated the opening of relief works which were placed under the control, direction and supervision of the Diwan as Central Officer who occasionally inspected the works which had been started in different parts of the State. Sanitary arrangements as well as those for grain and water supply at the various works were most satisfactory. No epidemic broke out in any part.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 40,443-8-9 against Rs. 37,189-11-8 The increase of Rs. 3,253-11-8 is mainly due to Famine works.

(a) *Works done by the Department.*— Besides the usual annual repairs of the Palaces and State Office Buildings the following Civil Works were also taken in hand.

1. Repairs and alterations in the Udaiblas Palace.  
Incomplete.
2. Construction of Kailash Bhavan at Chundawara.  
Incomplete.
3. The construction of Bijaygarh at the Capital which is nearing completion.

(b) *Irrigation Works.*

1. The following breached tanks and works deserve to be noted:—  
(1) Parda Moran (2) Sansarpur (3) Kakuara (4) Phootan (5) Bei Doongran (6) Rangela and (7) Lilsora.

2. 11 tanks that had been breached owing to heavy rains during the last monsoon 1912 were repaired.

3. To perpetuate the memory of His Late Majesty King Edward VII's reign in a Monument that would be of lasting good to the people of the State, it was decided to construct a huge tank by bunding the Gangli River. This, when completed, would remove the long felt want of an unfailing source of water supply. The materials were collected last year and the filling in of the foundation, the most difficult part of the project, was successfully carried through this year.

(c) Along with other works may be mentioned the following:—

1. Repair of Thanas and Sadar Office and the construction of Dhavdi Chouki.
  2. The repair and alterations in the Birpur Guest House.
  3. The upkeep of fair weather roads which are 5 in number and sinking of wells.
  4. Miscellaneous works of petty nature.
-

APPENDIX XXXV.—Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dungarpur State for the Session Year 1908-09.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on Roll on the 30th September.		Daily Average Attendance.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		High School.	Secondary.	
1	1 English and Hindi School.	223	250	168	161	...	Rs. 2,000 0 0
1	1 Shri Devendra Girls' School	48	55	35	35	...	1,116 0 8
1	1 Dharmopdesni Shri Bijay Lakshman Sankrit Pathshala ...	34	17	27	20	...	458 0 0
1	1 Madarsa Islamia...	...	...	58	48	...	1,012 3 1
5	6 Hindi Schools in districts.	216	373	164	240	...	1,271 4 10
1	1 Rajput Boarding House...	...	6	...	6	...	36 0 0
<b>Total</b>		<b>521</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Rs. 5893-8-7</b>

APPENDIX XXVI.—Statement showing the Expenditure on the Public Works Department for Samvat Year 1968-69,

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Description of Works.	State Fund.				Local Fund.				Total.				Remarks.		
	Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.		Rs.		a.	p.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Police Station	...	134	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	8	11		
Birpur Palace	...	985	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	13	5		
Civil Works	...	18,668	9	10	1,683	9	11	...	...	...	20,352	3	9		
Irrigation	...	11,602	6	6	53	9	8	1,134	14	7	...	12,790	14	9	
Communications	...	74	15	0	148	12	4	...	...	...	...	223	11	4	
Tools and Plants	...	744	2	8	33	2	5	...	...	...	...	777	5	1	
Miscellaneous	...	661	12	5	1,043	15	9	...	...	...	...	1,705	12	2	
Establishment and Contingencies	...	222	0	0	3,482	14	5	...	...	...	...	3,714	14	5	
Total	...	33,104	4	9	6,446	0	6	1,134	14	7	...	...	40,685	3	10

## CHAPTER VII.

## CENSUS OF 1911.

*General.*—The Report on the Census Operations carried on in the State should have been properly included in the last year's Report, but as a part of the work was still then going on and the office of the Local Census Superintendent was at Ajmer, the Report was not inserted in the last year's Report.

This was the 4th Census in the State and figures for each are compared below:—

1881	1891	1901	1911
86,429.	98,448.	1,00,103.	1,59,192.

The 1st and 2nd Censuses were not very accurate as the Bhils who formed a preponderating majority were averse to anything like their enumeration. The third Census followed closely upon the heels of the notorious "Chhappan" when many had fled, and when the administration under Regency was young and busy in combating with the effects of the terrible famine. The present Census, however, was taken at a normal time with a house-to-house enumeration of Bhils and the result is that the figures returned at the last Census are accurate and will be a safer guide in future for comparison and inferences.

The enormous increase of 60,000 over the preceding Census is in part due to the complete and thorough enumeration of the population, and, in part, and perhaps in a large part, to the general prosperity and good Government of the last decade. This is more specially visible in the increased population of the Rasti Villages.

The Census Operations for 1911 were conducted under the direction and supervision of Mehta Chunni Lal who was made

Local Census Superintendent. The Census Office was opened in April 1910, and the whole State was divided into 7 Charges, 93 Circles and 131 Blocks. The Local Census Superintendent was assisted by 4 Charge Superintendents and 81 Supervisors and 978 Enumerators. The Enumeration of Houses was finished by the end of September 1910, the filling in of Schedules by December 1910 and the enumeration of Bhills on the 5th March 1911, while the Final Enumeration was done on the 10th March 1911 as fixed by the Imperial Government for the purpose. Suitable arrangements had been made for the speedy forwarding of the final figures to the Local Census Superintendent who wired the Summary to the Provincial Superintendent on the 12th March 1911. Originally Udaipur was selected for the Abstraction Offices of the neighbouring States, but owing to the outbreak of the Plague in that City, Ajmer was at last fixed as the most suitable place and the Local Census Superintendent with his Staff was deputed to carry on the work at Ajmer. It took 8 months to get through the various stages of Abstraction, Sorting, and Compilation Works which were all creditably done and for which Mehta Chunni Lal Local Census Superintendent of the State, received a 1st Class Sanad from the Imperial Government, and a Saropao with cash from the Darbar. The Head Supervisor, B. Birdhi Chand Pabuwal, whose work was also highly spoken of and who spared no pains in the discharge of his duties, received a Saropao and cash in recognition of his services.

The total cost of the Census Operations to the State amounted to Rs. 5,827-15-2.

Appendices A. to F. give all the necessary information regarding the population according to Religion, Sex, Literacy, and Means of Livelihood. etc.







Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the Dungarpur State as returned at the Census 1911.

Number.	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Hindus.		Musalmans.	Jains.	Animists.	Sikhs.	Aryans.	Christians.	Total.	Remarks.
			Dependents.	Actual workers.								
1	Agricultural Land receivers	Males	780	630	8	3	1	...	30	36	...	816
	... ... ...	Females	219	1,123	...	9	5	...	1	36	...	225
2	Ornary Cultivators...	Males	8,673	6,850	126	93	20	12	13,086	13,383	...	21,905
	... ...	Females	1,230	8,317	4	119	10	18	428	14,018	...	1,672
3	Helpers in Cultivation	Males	3,217	28	39	...	9	...	3,903	25	...	7,168
	... ...	Females	11,982	88	108	...	17	...	13,260	49	...	27,367
4	Agents, Managers, of Landed estate, Clerks and Collectors etc.	Males	12	5	1	1	3	1	2	8	...	137
	... ...	Females	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...
5	Farm Servants & field labourers	Males	187	69	7	1	1	...	2,982	1,860	...	3,177
	... ...	Females	65	96	15	4	...	...	2,117	1,977	...	3,083
6	Forest officers, rangers; guards etc.	Males	4	1	6	3	...	5	...	...	...	15
	... ...	Females	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	15
7	Cattle and Buffalo breeders and keepers ...	Males	10	6	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	15
	... ...	Females	6	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6

**APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the *Wing. t. pur State as returned at the Census 1911.***



APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the Dungarpur State as returned at the Census 1911.

Numb. er	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Hindus	Muslims,	Jains,	Animists,	Sikhs,	Aryans,	Chris- trans.	Total.	Bembarhs.				
											Dependents.	Actual workers.			
26	Brewers and Distillers		Males ...	687	420	...	3	...	8	15	...	695	438		
			Females ...	242	808	1	1	...	4	25	...	...	247	834	
27	Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, and Danners		Males ...	425	208	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	429	208	
			Females ...	417	236	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	419	238	
28	Shoe, Boot, and Sandal makers		Males ...	194	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	102	
			Females ...	54	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	181	
29	Washing, Cleaning, and Dyers		Males ...	78	46	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	81	48	
			Females ...	35	97	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	35	101	
30	Barbers, Hairdressers, and Wig makers		Males ...	426	242	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	242	
			Females ...	2	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	576	
31	Stone and marble workers and masons		Males ...	75	40	2	1	...	...	60	21	...	140	62	
			Females ...	36	128	...	...	...	...	5	51	...	41	179	
32	Workers in precious stone and metals, Imitation Jewellery makers, Gilders		Males ...	181	85	12	13	1	1	1	...	...	195	99	
			Females ...	18	257	2	28	...	1	6	...	1	...	20	292



**APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the Dungarpur State, as returned at the Census 1911.**

52	Police (native states)	... { Males ...	51	6 138	80	3	1 29	3	...	...	221	99
		... { Females ...	22	... 242	... 2	... 2	... 4	... 4	... 4	... 4	... 270	
53	Rulers of native states and their families	... { Males ...	1	2 ...	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	1 2	3 3
		... { Females ...	3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	1 2	3 3
54	Durbars official and menials ...	... { Males ...	144	52 111	68 21	4 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	287	126
		... { Females ...	13	117 1	117 ...	18 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	10 ...	14	292
55	Municipal and other Local Services ...	... { Males ...	15	9 6	4 11	3 6	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	35	17
		... { Females ...	1	26 ...	6 ...	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	... 3	1 32	
56	Village officials and Servants	... { Males ...	28	17 5	... 2	... 2	267 238	238 ...	238 ...	238 ...	302	255
		... { Females ...	18	16 ...	... 1	16 ...	251 ...	251 ...	251 ...	251 ...	34	268
57	Priests, Ministers etc.	... { Males ...	467	239 12	21 2	... 2	... 2	... 2	... 2	... 2	481	260
		... { Females ...	30	540 ...	24 ...	... 24	... 24	... 24	... 24	... 24	30	574
58	Religious, Mendicants, inmates of monasteries etc. ...	... { Males ...	1,168	633 42	14 5	5 5	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	1,220	651
		... { Females ...	571	1,276 20	55 2	5 5	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	597	1,349
59	Professors and Teachers of all kinds and Clerk, Servants, connected with Education ...	... { Males ...	22	2 12	15 4	... 4	... 4	... 4	... 4	... 4	38	17
		... { Females ...	2	9 ...	21 ...	... 21	... 21	... 21	... 21	... 21	2	32
60	Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees ...	... { Males ...	6	3 7	3 1	... 1	29 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	45	21
		... { Females ...	6	6 ...	6 ...	... 6	... 6	... 6	... 6	... 6	4	27
61	Others ...	... { Males ...	31	24 ...	... 24	... 24	... 24	... 24	... 24	... 24	31	24
		... { Females ...	... 71	... 71	... 71	... 71	... 71	... 71	... 71	... 71	... 76	
62	Music Composers and Masters, Players on all kinds of Musical Instruments ...	... { Males ...	29	18 12	8 ...	... 8	5 5	6 6	6 6	6 6	46	32
		... { Females ...	17	30 10	11 ...	... 11	2 2	7 7	7 7	7 7	29	48
63	Scholarship holders, Pensioners	... { Males ...	5	12 3	7 2	11 7	14 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	29	32
		... { Females ...	65	20 8	7 2	96 21	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	177	58

APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the *Durgapur State* as returned at the Census 1911.

Number.	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Actual workers.						Dependents.			Total.	
			Hindus.	Musalmans	Jains,	Anabists,	Sikhs,	Aryans,	Christians,	Dependents.	Actual workers.		
61	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants		Males ...	749	410	72	57	41	11	143	104	...	
			Females ...	607	681	18	83	3	10	296	89	...	
65	Private rooms, coachmen, doz., boys etc.		Males ...	49	23	15	2	...	...	14	1	...	
			Females ...	13	13	...	7	...	...	13	13	...	
66	Cashiers, Accountants, Book-keepers, Clerks and other em-ployees in unspecified offices		Males ...	26	6	30	12	11	...	...	...	...	
	ware houses and shops		Females ...	...	26	...	14	11	31	3	1	...	
67	Labourers and workmen other- wise unspecified		Males ...	13	2	6	11	1	...	23	17	...	
			Females ...	4	114	26	24	4	1	44	19	...	
68	Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals		Males ...	6	...	1	3	...	...	43	...	...	
			Females ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
69	Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, Cattle Poisoners		Males ...	19	5	21	6	3	...	29	10	...	
			Females ...	24	12	3	15	...	1	9	25	...	
70	Miscellaneous		Males ...	110	50	160	105	9	4	67	33	...	
			Females ...	69	137	20	275	...	13	3	149	...	...
	Total	...	39,861	32,817	2,420	4,283	2,324	3,186	40,963	33,318	2	4	3
											6	1	1
											Grand Total	...	1,59,192

APPENDIX 'U'—Statement showing the Civil condition by sex and Religion according to Census 1911.

Serial No.	Religions.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Remarks.
		Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	
1	Hindus ...	35,549	18,233	15,693	37,132	11,967	16,693	8,472
2	Muslims ...	3,320	1,610	1,617	3,383	1,161	1,774	448
3	Jains ...	2,703	1,337	1,107	2,59	2,807	689	1,086
4	Aminists ...	37,523	20,108	16,431	984	36,758	16,659	1,032
5	Sikh... ...	4	3	1	.....	2	1	3,118
6	Aryan ...	5	2	2	1	4	2	.....
7	Christians ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Total ...	79,105	41,293	34,852	2,960	80,087	30,479	36,538
								13,070

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing Dialects by sex and religion returned in the Census of 1911.

No.	Languages.	MALES.					FEMALES.					Total.					
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Animists.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Animists.	Others.						
1	Bogra...	33,569	2,412	2,625	19	...	34,967	2,654	2,751	17	...	40,392					
2	Malwi...	34	14	18	...	...	55	24	12	...	...	91					
3	Marwari...	416	17	5	...	1	439	476	18	4	...	498					
4	Mewari...	447	108	47	3	...	605	556	97	32	3	688					
5	Ajmeri...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...					
6	Hindi...	25	108	4	...	3	1	141	7	3	...	98					
7	Urdu...	13	120	1	...	1	...	135	7	45	...	52					
8	Banjari...	693	4	...	...	...	...	697	711	...	...	71					
9	Gujarati...	345	480	3	256	...	1,084	351	431	2	176	960					
10	Marathi...	6	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	1	...	2					
11	Jaipuri...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1					
12	Makrani...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...					
13	Kathiawari...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4					
14	Punjabi...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	2					
15	Pashai...	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	22	...	...	22					
16	Arabic...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4					
17	Baluchi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	36,562					
18	Bhil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total	...	35,549	3,320	2,703	37,523	4	5	1	79,105	37,132	3,383	2,807	36,758	2	4	1	80,087

**APPENDIX E.—State** *next showing Infirmities by Age, Sex and Religion in Dungarpur State as returned at the Census of 1911.*

## APPENDIX F.—Statement showing the Castes by Sect and Religion, as returned in the Census of 1911 Dungarpur State,

112	Bhūsti	...	...	455	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Bhoi@	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Bhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Bhojāk	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Brahman	...	5,584	6,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Bohra	...	...	...	1,518	1,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	Chamar	...	2,402	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Charan	..	90	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Chippa	...	164	170	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Daizi	...	661	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dhobi	..	24	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...
23	Dholi	...	76	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fakir	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Ghanchi	...	...	...	477	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gola	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ..		13,233	13,780	2,043	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,505	36,731	...	...

**APPENDIX F.—Statement showing the Castes by Sex and Religion, as returned in the Census of 1911 Dungarpur State.**

37	Kunjra	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lekhera	...	23	23	76	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Lohar	...	1,078	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Mahajaus	...	418	430	...	...	2,701	2,807	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
41	Mali	...	123	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Mirasi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Mochi	...	136	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Mugal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Negarchi	...	14	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Nai	...	91	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Nath	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nat	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Native Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Od	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Carried over ...			18,271	19,069	2,134	2,215	2,701	2,807	37,505	36,731	...	4	4	1	1

## APPENDIX F.—Statement showing the Castes by Sex and Religion, as returned in the Census of 1911 *Tumangapur State*.





